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Assaying, Melting and Refining done at short notice and at Reasonable Rates.

Assay Office in the rear of Ryan & Co's Saloon.

Fort Mohave Ferry!

The Ferry Boat at Fort Mohave

—ON THE—

Colorado River

Is always in readiness to cross Anything and Everybody

That comes along.

PAUL BREON.

Fort Mohave, August 22d, 1884.

NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern:—I hereby forbid any and all persons from buying any cattle, horses or milking outfit, or wood, household furniture or home or any property belonging to me, from Carmen W. Smith, as all of said property is mine.

JAMES SMITH.

The South African Diamond Fields.

The following interesting account of the South African diamond fields, from recent official information, gives some idea of this vast industry. The quantity of blue ground hauled out of the Kimberley mine last year was about 350,000 loads, and the aggregate weight of the diamonds obtained was 247,577 carats. The average value of these diamonds was 22c per carat, giving an approximate value of £1,044,000. The number of men employed, on an average, in the claims was 252 Europeans and 1,198 natives; the average number employed on the floors was 167 Europeans and 915 natives. The wages paid averaged about the same as in 1882, viz, from £5 to £8 per week to Europeans, and 30s. per week, with lodgings and wood, but not food, to natives. The Kimberley mine is described as an almost circular opening of comparatively limited area contained within a presumably running wall of basaltic rock, and probably many hundred feet in thickness. The question of the future working of the mine has been earnestly discussed, in consequence of the falls of reef. Opinion differs upon the subject, but good authorities appear to consider that what is required is to carry on reef removal operations concurrently with mine working, and in advance of probable reef slips. As regards Old De Beer's mine, the estimated quantity of blue ground hauled out of it in 1883 was 700,000 loads, of 16 cubic feet each. The aggregate weight of the diamonds obtained was 426,728 carats. Reef was removed to the extent of 71,847 cubic yards at a cost of \$25,268, while the water pumped out was estimated at 10,950,000 gallons, its pumping costing £10,800. There were only two slips of reef of any consequence in 1883 in Old De Beer's, but one slip caused the death of five natives. The daily average number of persons employed in the mine last year was 36 Europeans and 661 natives in the claims, and 101 Europeans and 602 natives on the floors. The rates of wages paid here were about the same as those carried on in the Kimberley mine. The area of diamondiferous ground at Old De Beer's is very extensive as compared with the Kimberley mine; at the same time the blue ground of Old De Beer's is not so rich as that of the Kimberley mine in the production of gems. The number of claims in the Dutoitspan mine is returned at 1,531, of which 1,295 were more or less worked in 1883. About one third of the claims were worked uninterruptedly, and upwards of four hundred were worked for an average of 259 days. Only those claim-holders who had not proper appliances were idle last year. It appears that seventeen more steam engines were got to work in the Dutoitspan mine last year as compared with 1882, the increase in the aggregate force at work being 105 horse-power. One mile of broad gauge and 14½ miles of narrow gauge tramway were laid down in 1883. A valuation of the mine was made in 1883, and the total arrived at was £2,205,930. The assessment of the Bultfontein mine amounts to £260,185. Work was carried on earnestly in the mine during 1883. The average depth of the mine where it is worked is about 150 feet, but there are certain blocks of claims on the north and northwest side where little work has ever been done, and about forty claims which remain untouched. On the south and south east side many claims have been cut out by reef, and it is feared that as the mine increases in depth more will share the same fate; at the present time a few claims are so covered with reef as to remain unworkable, so that the reef question will at no distant period demand the most serious attention of the claim-owners in the mine.—Mining and Scientific Press.

New Drilling Methods.

From France comes reports of an encouraging character concerning an invention made by Wickersheimer and A. Perch, the former a mining engineer and the latter a Captain in the French Corps of Engineers. They gave in the Annales des Mines the details of a number of experiments that promise well. They have tried to solve in a new way the old problem of enlarging the lower part of a drill hole, with the object of permitting a heavier charge of the explosive to be used. Messrs. Wickersheimer and Perch drill two holes, parallel with and close to one another. They give one of them a light charge, tamping and firing it in the usual way, where the other remains open. The result is that the wall between the lower part of the two holes is blown away, the debris is removed by forcing a current of water into one hole and out of the other, reversing the current whenever signs of clogging of the hand pump used appear. In this manner the chamber is cleared and is now ready for a very heavy charge. It will be readily understood that this method is particularly useful in breaking in or making the first cut into the face. The results, as we have stated, are decidedly encouraging, and while it is of course probable that it will fall in many instances, owing to local circumstances, notably the tendency of some rocks to shatter at the first charge in such a manner that the debris cannot be got out of the hole easily, there can be no doubt that the new system will prove highly advantageous in many cases. As a new means of reducing the cost of underground excavations, it will be welcomed by many.—Nevada City Transcript.

The Growth and Age of Coal.

In the discussion which has been going on for some time with respect to the probable age of the world, no reference appears to have been made as to the age of coal, although from a geologist's point of view one would think that there was an important and interesting relationship between the two. The theory that coal was formed by driftwood carried down by currents of streams and rivers and embedded in estuaries have long been given up, and there are now scarcely two opinions as to how it was produced. There is, indeed, no

question that the material of which coal is composed grew in the places where the coal is now met with, and that it was the result of decomposed vegetable matter at a time when vegetation was in a state of luxuriance which has never since been approached. This will be inferred from the estimate made by some of the ablest geologists that it must have taken at least 4 tons of vegetable matter to form 1 ton of coal, so that according to this view we must now dig up at the rate of 950,000,000 tons of vegetable matter annually. The strata that run between the seams of coal also show plainly that there must have been an enormous subsidence of the bed of the sea at different times during the growth of the carboniferous period, the seams being several thousand feet in thickness. But the coal itself was of very slow growth indeed—slower than many persons probably have any conception of. Mr. MacLaren, who, perhaps, more than any other, devoted time and research to the subject, arrived at the conclusion that it required 1,000 years at least to form a bed of coal 1 yard in thickness. This would give a vast number of years to be counted only by thousands, for the formation of some of our coalfields. Taking the South Wales' coal-field—the largest in Great Britain, with the exception of the Clyde Basin—there is a combined vertical thickness of coal equal to 120 feet, with vast sedimentary layers or beds between each seam of coal. Taking the estimate alluded to as to the time required for the growth of a yard of coal, it would have required a period of 40,000 years for the formation of the coal in the South Wales' field. In addition to this, there is the sedimentary material to be taken into consideration, which may be taken at 12,000 feet. Assuming that this was deposited at the rate of 2 feet in every 100 years—and some eminent writers consider the progress was far slower than this—it would have occupied at least 640,000 years to produce the South Wales' coal-field. Prof. Phillips, in his "Life on the Earth," assumes that the carbonaceous portions of the South Wales' coal field were stored up at the rate of 1 inch in every 127½ years. These figures will not only give some idea of the growth of the coal, but may also be of some little use to those gentlemen who are disputing as to the age of the world, seeing that the formation of coal must evidently have something to do in estimating such an abstract matter, the surroundings of which must be so highly speculative.—Mining Review.

A Far West Sketch.

"You will have to go into the forward coach," said the conductor as he tore off a coupon from a second class ticket. "But the tobacco smoke is so bad and I have such a headache," said the little woman, timidly, and the pale face was raised pleadingly. "Can't help it, ma'am. Rules of the road require passengers having second-class tickets to ride in the forward coach." was the uncompromising reply as he passed on. "Hang your rules," blurted out a man with a fierce mustache. "Stay where you are, madam. You look tired; here, let me turn this seat over so you can lie down. Put your head on this grip. Here's my overcoat; put it on," and he had her nicely tucked away before she could object. "Your ticket? All O. K. Take mine; it's to the same place, first class, unlimited. I love to smoke. Always ride in the smoker, anyhow." And he went forward. Dinner was announced in the dining car, and the big man came bustling in and insisted on her having dinner. She objected, evidently thinking it improper to receive so much attention from a stranger. "Kate Adams," read the big man, looking at the name on her valise. "Not Dick Adams' wife? You are! Well by—? Why, come here, I'll kiss you, my girl! Dick's my youngest brother! Well, I'll be—! Well, well. Why, I was just going to see him. Heard he'd got fat broke, and kind o' want to set him up again." And the big man looked so happy and the little sister in law so pleased that the passengers forgot to kill the "straw," lunatic that was asking a vote of the passengers on the presidential question for a daily.—Minnesota Bazoo.

He Wanted His Paper.

There need no longer be any dispute as to where the man hailed from who thinks most of his daily paper. He lives in Chicago, and his name is George Beck. He paid for the Daily Tribune for six months, taking a receipt therefor. By some mistake, the city distributor of the Tribune applied to Mr. Beck for more money two weeks before his subscription expired, and the subscriber refusing to pay, the paper was stopped. Mr. Beck straightway brought seven suits against the Tribune to recover five cents each, and two suits for two cents each. Two suits were tried in one Court and seven in another, and in every case the plaintiff recovered judgment against defendant, to which were added the costs. This is the first time a man ever brought suit for each day he failed to receive his paper, and certainly shows his esteem therefor and the imaginary loss thus sustained.—San Jose Mercury.

A Discovery in Aeronautics.

A German engineer named Fisher has made an important discovery in aeronautics, by which he is enabled to condense or expand the gas in a balloon. The agent he employs is compressed carbonic acid, with the help of which he can ascend or descend at pleasure. This perpendicular movement puts it in the power of the aeronaut to go up or down until he finds a current of air moving in the horizontal direction he wishes. Military critics attribute great importance to this discovery, because in time of war a balloon will be able to reach the enemy's territory and ascend again without requiring a fresh supply of gas.—Boston Herald.

Appreciation.

Professor J. G. Lemmon and wife, the indefatigable Californian botanists, whose perilous and repeated botanical researches in Arizona during the last five or six years have done so much for their beloved science, find their labors appreciated in a manner and from a source quite unexpected, although it is not the first time that a bloated monopoly has shown a generosity as big as its corporation. The R. R. C. fitted up at an expense of five thousand dollars to glass contain their exhibits of plants and curiosities, gave them free transportation and six hundred dollars for expenses while at New Orleans Exposition. They started on Wednesday last.—San Jose Mercury.

It Pays to Advertise.

In an exchange we find the

Parliamentary Paragraphs.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.
Motion to amend—"Daru it!"
Motion to suppress—"Dry up!"
Before the house—The coal pile.
Leaf to withdraw—Connecticut tobacco.
A motion to adjourn—Loosing the bull dog.
Lie on the table—A pile of political exchanges.
Motions to strike out—John L. Sullivan's.
Suspension of a rule—"Hold out your hand, Johnny."
Breaches of decorum—Those worn by the ballet girl.
Introduction of business—"Let me show you some samples."
Privileged questions—"What'll you take?" "What's yours?"
Obtaining the floor—Telling a bigger man than yourself that he is a liar.
Taking the sense of the meeting.—The man who passes the contribution box.
Indefinite postponement—"I will see you when the statue of Liberty enlightening the world is erected."

An Angry Female.

It was on Tremont street, only last Thursday afternoon. A lady of very genteel appearance was leisurely promenading just above West street. Coming from the opposite direction was a man, followed by a brace of hounds—that is, two hounds—whose collars were joined together, and both man and dogs were very much in a hurry. The lady was in no particular haste. The man quickly passed her and the hounds attempted to do the same, only on opposite sides. The result was that the lady's feet suddenly flew out from under her; the hounds ran a gauntlet of skirts and dress trains the man blushed and offered profuse apologies; the lady fumed, raved and ranted; the crowd laughed and I patted the head of each innocent brute.

Charming.

There is in this world no function more important than that of "charming." Here and there we meet with a woman who possesses that fairy-like charm of enchanting all about her. Sometimes she is ignorant herself of this magical influence. Her presence lights the home, her approach is like a cheerful warmth; she passes by and we are content; she stops awhile and we are happy. To behold her is to live; she is the aurora with a human face. She makes an Eden of the home; Paradise breathes from her; and she communicates this delight to all, without taking any greater trouble than that of existing beside them. Is it not a thing divine to have a smile which, none know how, has power to lighten the weight of that enormous chain which all the living in common drag behind?

An East India Version of the Flood.

Exchange.
In East India there is a legend that ages ago mankind became so very bad that God determined to destroy all except just enough to begin with anew. The exceptions were mostly preserved in a golden palace on a mountain top. A boy and a girl, born of parents who were "neither good nor bad," had been previously carried off by an angel from their respective homes on the day of their birth, and were brought up in a crystal palace suspended in mid-air, where they were tended by a mute female figure of gold. When they grew up they were married, and a girl was born to them. The destruction of the wicked having been effected by fire, the earth was there by greatly smirched. So giants

were sent to wash it clean. They used so much water that a deluge was produced, and the water rose so high that the golden palace and its inmates were in danger of being submerged.

Lassced by a Boston Girl.

"I don't believe in this tomfoolery about leap-year," said a Boston maiden to her lover; "it is all non sense. No girl could be so immodest as to make a downright proposal of marriage to her beau."

"You are undoubtedly right," as soothed the young man; "the young ladies are not near so anxious to get married as the young men."

"Oh, as to that," rejoined the maiden, "I think you're mistaken. The girls are anxious enough to get married. Few of them would refuse an offer. I would jump at the chance myself."

"Would you really?"

"Try me and see."

He did try her, and there is another added to the list of marriages to take place after the season closes.

The humble steer as a useful and enduring steed is not to be sneezed at. An old Texas farmer, living near Fort Worth, had to make a trip to a point 60 miles from home to notify his daughter that her mother was seriously ill. He did not ride a wild and untamed horse on the pampas, nor ride in a chariot, but mounting the hurricane-deck of a two-year-old steer, made the trip of 60 miles in 16 hours. He started on his return the next morning before the sun was up, his daughter accompanying him riding a pony, and he his faithful bovine. He made the journey of 120 miles in 48 hours on steer-back, a feat never before recorded.—Southwestern Stockman.

Remember the Place.

The best of everything in the shape of

for a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.—Bacon.

Notice.

Is hereby given that all debts contracted at the Eureka and Headquarters Saloon are due to the undersigned, and that unless the same are settled within one week from the date of this notice to-wit; Nov. 16th 1884, the same will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. W. YOUNG.

NEW SALOON

.....AT.....

Hackberry Siding.

.....

LOUIS GREER

Has opened a first class Saloon at Hackberry siding, opposite Nobman's Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all his friends.

.....

The best of everything in the shape of

of

Pure Wines & Liquors

.....

CIGARS, &C.

.....

Remember the Place.

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EUGENE PANNENBERG,

Attorney at Law, Notary Public

.....

U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

.....

Adverse or Contested Claims

Patents, Pensions a Specialty,

.....

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Prescott, - - A. T.

.....

KINNEY AND IMUS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS

KINGMAN AND HACKBERRY, ARIZONA.

The Largest Fattest and Juiciest Beef in Arizona

raised on ranch at the

WILLOWS,

And we butcher no others.

Orders Filled at Short Notice

KINNEY & IMUS.

.....

Americans or other foreigners are not allowed to hold property by the right of purchase in the Zona Libre or Free Zone in Sonora. They can, however, lease property, either from the State or citizens owning it for the term of ninety nine years.

On our 4th page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

"Mark the man who talks with his mouth about gore and revolution," says the Philadelphia Press. "Five times out of six he is either a coward or an idiot."

Two stylish New York girls have learned to bake bread, and now some one who doesn't care to live longer is asked to come forward and sample the loaves.—Detroit Free Press.

Little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extendeth;

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Give Me a Call.

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Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Give Me a Call.